### CONFIDENTIAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

MAY 1962 EDITIONAL PAPER OVER THE RELEASE 2003/05/14: CIA-RDP79-0 1678A000200080017-3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

то ; С	OC Equipment Board Members	D	PATE: 12 May 1977	
25X1from : C	OC Equipment Board Secretar	у		
SUBJECT: M	inutes of OC Equipment Boa Meeting No. 4-77	rd		
D/CC	1. Meeting No. 4-77 was Conference Room. The fol	held on 26 April lowing persons a	1977 in the ttended:	
25X1		DD/CO Chairs OC-O Member OC-E Alters OC-CS Member OC-P&B Alters OC-P& Obsers OC-E Guest OC-E Guest OC-E Guest OC-E Guest OC-E Secret	r nate nate r nate ver	25X1
prep Mr.[ give the cont	2. The meeting was openeded Mr. and his working ared on the OC Alternatives ared said that in the present alternatives, the beginning of KY-70's needed roversial issue in the papellternative IV, the Unilates	ng group for the s in the KY-70 Propagation of the piggest problem was for each alternater came up during	rogram (attached). paper, which as determining ative. The only	25X1
25X1 Mr.□	3. The Chairman asked the tions on the paper prior to asked if complete in a and the rest of the Government.	o voting on the a nteroperability h	alternatives. Detween CIA	



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25X1 25X1	before the EAG, and he doubted that they would require it.  Mr disagreed, citing discussions with FRD and other future users who have a need for interoperability, especially with the FBI. And, we have also emphasized this need with DOD in other secure voice planning. Mr asked when we must place an order for the KY-70's. Mr said that FY-77 or 78 funds could be used, and Mr added the order must be placed by the first quarter of FY-78. The Chairman said OC would have to go before the Deputy Directors to request funds for this purchase.	25X1
25X1 25X1 25X1	4. The Chairman asked the members which alternative they favored. Mr. said No. 1 was the best. Mr. favored No. 1 and proposed we maintain close liaison with NSA and NRL on secure voice equipment development. Mr.	
25X1 25X1	declined to vote at this time. Mr. asked what the chances are of the STU-II development slipping?  Mr. replied that the chances are high that the development will slip; and we, OC, should be prepared to pick it	25X1
	up if it is dropped by NSA for any reason. Mr. preferred Alternative No. 2, and if adequate funds were	25X1
25X1	a problem, we could then go to Alternative No. 1. Mr. preferred No. 1. Mr. favored No. 1. Mr. voted for No. 1, and stated that we have many long-standing	25X1 25X1
25X1 25X1	requirements that must be filled. Mr. opted for No. 1 and suggested that the buy be kept as small as possible by asking the users to reevaluate their requirements. Mr. said that both have been contacted informally, and both agreed that they could reduce their requirements somewhat.	25X1
25X1	5. Mr. asked how the STU-I and STU-II programs are affecting the Military programs such as P2SV. Mr. said that the Military is interested and plans to make P2SV	25X1
25X1	compatible. Mr. said there has been a very noticeable shift away from P2SV by the civilian agencies since the Goldwine units have been delivered. Many requests for service have been cancelled.	
25X1	6. Mr. pointed out that we would have many	
25X1 25X1	problems if the delivery of STU-II Units are delayed. Mr.  said we could provide Narrow-Band Voice Service if necessary. Mr. questioned why we shouldn't go with Alternate #2 immediately with #1 as a backup position. Mr.	

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25X1	replied that he does not forsee any agency making a large buy of KY-70's at this time. Mr. added that NSA must go to production of the STU-II in 1979.	25X1
25X1	7. The Chairman closed the discussion of this issue, stating there was a consensus among the members for Alternative #1 (a limited buy of KY-70 units soon). He then asked Mr to prepare a briefing on this program for the DDA and then to go to brief the EAG.	
25X1 25X1	8. The remaining item of business was discussion of the draft memo for Admiral Turner concerning the secure voice program prepared by Mr The Chairman advised that Mr. Knoche's staff had requested that the memo be very specific and should include mention of the proposed buy of KY-70's. After a short discussion, the Chairman requested Mr to rewrite the memo incorporating the changes agreed upon earlier in this meeting.	
	9. As there was no further business to cover, the meeting was adjourned.	25X1
	Attachment: Alternatives for Agency Secure Voice	

#### Distribution:

- 1 DD/CO
- 1 C/OC-O
- 1 C/OC-E
- 1 C/OC-S 1 C/OC-CS 1 C/OC-P&B 1 C/OC-PS
- 1 Board Secretary

# GONFIBENTIAL

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	Minutes Approved	
5X1	Deputy Director of Communications	5-16-79 Date
->/.	Concur in Paragraph 7.	
5X1	Director of Communications	5-16.77 Date

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#### ALTERNATIVES FOR AGENCY SECURE VOICE

NOTE:	This paper	standardizes	on t	he	terminology	STU-I,	IΛ,	and	II.
	These terms	s are defined	as:						

A. STU-I alias alias KY-70

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B. STU-IA is an STU-I modified for LPC-10 versus APC-4 processing and 2.4kb vs. 6.4kb transmission.

C. STU-II alias is a desk top unit using LPC-10 processing and 2.4 or 4.8kb transmission.

- 1. This study is a result of an Equipment Board request to present alternative plans for meeting Agency secure voice requirements. The study is a joint effort of OC-O, OC-E and OC-CS and attempts to present an objective description of the relative merits of each of four alternatives.
- 2. The statement of the requirement addressed by each alternative is to satisfy approximately 300 subscriber requirements in the time frame FY-79 to FY-85. Attachment 1 provides an analysis of Agency requirements supporting the 300 subscriber projection.
- 3. In reviewing each alternative, the following considerations were addressed:
  - a. Security: Does the cryptologic provide the protection required for the information passed and can the system be protected with reasonable physical security measures?
  - b. Reliability: Is the system expected to provide acceptable availability? With the lack of experience to provide a defensible reliability number for any alternative, the study group concluded that all alternatives could be assumed to have acceptable reliability and availability.

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#### c. Flexibility:

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(1) Interoperability - Interoperability between
stations and the CISVN wideband system is required.
Interoperability between stations and the STU-I
(or follow-on STU-II) ESVN is also required. It would be
advantageous for all CIA narrowband equipment to directly
interoperate with each other and the ESVN, although it may not
be essential for contractor and overseas stations on an end-to-
end basis. However, the lack of end-to-end cryptographic or
voice algorithm compatibility will require considerable expendi
tures to provide adequate quality tandem interface capability.

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- (2) Transmission Facility Interface The narrowband secure voice terminal should be capable of analog or digital operation, e.g., wire-line compatible for DDD network and digital system compatible for SKYLINK. It is desirable that the terminal be capable of alternate data service by bypassing the voice processor.
- (3) KDC Operation It is highly desirable that the terminal be capable of KDC operation to provide maximum switching capability without a need for netted cryptographic key.
- d. Cost: The question to answer is whether the program cost is within acceptable Agency resource limitations. Sole emphasis on per unit subscriber terminal costs is not an accurate measure of acceptibility.
- e. Timing: There are presently many unfulfilled requirements for secure voice within the CONUS. Considering estimated procurement dates, initial procurement and delivery should occur in early FY-78

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and early FY-79, respectively. Follow-on procurement and delivery should occur not later than early FY-79 and FY-80, respectively.

- f. Politics: Generation of political repercussions should be carefully considered. It must be noted that the Agency has made representation to NCS, and DOD Agencies about our concern for inter-operability. Action taken which will precipitate political repercussions must be based on factual information demonstrating that the action is warranted and in the Agency's best interest.
- g. Retrofit: Any program plan must include an impact assessment concerning retrofit which might be necessary to achieve interoperability either within the CIA network or with the Intelligence, Diplomatic and Defense communities.

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#### ALTERNATIVE I - "SMALL" STU-I PROCUREMENT

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1. Under this alternative, approximately 95 STU-I's would be pro-
cured in FY-77/78 to satisfy Agency component requirements. The
balance of the requirements would be covered by STU-II procurements
starting in FY-79.
2. This approach would provide switched secure voice service to the
many Agency components who have requirements
to talk with Headquarters and other government elements, many of whom are
ESVN members. Contractor links and foreign requirements would continue to
be protected by narrowband vocoders until STU-II's become available.
3. It can be reasonably assumed that the ESVN/KDC will be found
acceptable for the protection of sources and methods and, therefore, elimin-
ate the need for netted key material. Cryptologic is adequate for the
requirement and the CIK allows for modest physical security protection.
4. Since the requirements for STU-I's would be closely associated
with ESVN, there would be a probable need to retrofit the STU-I's with
LPC-10/2.4kb capability (STU-IA) in the FY-79/80 time frame as ESVN
prepares to be compatible with DOD systems using the STU-II. Current

5. The projected political impact is as follows:

estimates for retrofit are approximately \$5K per terminal.

a. <u>Internal</u> - This alternative would pacify those Agency customers who require voice communications with other government elements employing STU-I that are not accessible via current voice systems. It can also be expected to increase resentment in some components

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that are already rescribed of "OC's lack of responsiveness." The largest source of resentment will probably be the DDS&T components who will view OC's action as being not in their best interest.

- b. <u>Community</u> Since all outward manifestation of this approach will demonstrate a commitment to compatibility, all interconnecting government elements should view this positively. NSA and DOD would accept this as a pragmatic solution to current Agency problems, not posing a threat to the ultimate system architecture that they support.
- c. <u>Legislative</u> By maintaining community compatibility, our actions should be viewed positively by congressional staffs. Delaying further commitments to ensure longer range system compatibility in a cost-effective manner should likewise be viewed positively. The only vulnerability seen is in the case where events lead to excessive delays or cancellation of the STU-II in which case we will be open to the "foot-dragging" argument once more. However, this argument would be much diminished so long as community compatibility existed.
- 6. With STU-I deliveries occurring the last half of FY-78, this would provide the earliest solution to what are judged the highest visibility requirements. Total procurement cost is roughly estimated as follows:

a. STU-I procurement in FY-77/78 \$3.2M

b. STU-I conversion to STU-IA FY-79 .5M

c. STU-II procurement FY-81 forward 2.2M

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## ALTERNATIVE II - "LARGE" STU-I PROCUREMENT

1.	This al	ternative involves the procurement of about 165 STU	J-I's
in FY-77	/78 to s	satisfy the entirerequirement, including o	on-
tractor	links.	There would be a subsequent buy of about STU-II	l's to
satisfy	foreign	requirements.	

- 2. This approach would allow virtually all current requirements to be met by FY-80 with foreign requirements being met with vocoders until STU-II's can be implemented.
- 3. The cryptologic and physical security would be equivalent to Alternative I.
- 4. Retrofit problems with this approach are proportionately greater. While the contractor terminals could conceivably operate indefinitely without retrofit, the problems of compatibility within CISVN and possible need for interface with foreign field would most likely lead to complete retrofit.
- 5. Politically, this alternative promises to create a more diverse set of reactions:
  - a. <u>Internal</u> By moving at the earliest date to satisfy the "suppressed demand" for secure voice service, all Agency customers should view the action as positive. The only negatives foreseen are the inevitable complaints regarding size and operational characteristics.
  - b. <u>Community</u> All other agencies and departments would view this action as a positive move consistent with our past actions. There would be some resentment within DOD and NSA since they view the STU-I as an interim system and desire community support for the STU-II to maintain their system architecture.

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- c. <u>Legislative</u> The reaction of congressional staffs cannot be predicted. While making a major commitment to STU-I would alleviate some of the current pressures and be viewed as yielding to greater wisdom, this could well turn around several years hence and become a cause celebre of poor planning and lack of cooperation with other major systems such as Phase II Autosevocom.
- 6. This alternative would address the entire Agency requirement at the earliest time. There is obviously a larger funding problem.

a.	STU-I procurement FY-77/78	\$5.75M
b.	STU-I conversion to STU-IA FY-79	.83M
c.	STU-II procuremeth FY-81 forward	1.55M
	•	\$8.13M

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#### ALTERNATIVE III - STU-II ONLY

1. This alternative involves forestalling significant expansion of secure voice until the STU-II is available. High priority requirements would be met with existing systems. STU-II procurement is scheduled for FY-79 with first deliveries expected in mid-FY-80.

- 2. This approach would provide community compatible switched service so long as the ESVN is retrofitted for STU-IA operation. Failure to retrofit ESVN would result in the highest visibility requirements being inadequately addressed. Customer acceptance of the STU-II would be much greater because of the significantly smaller terminal size.
- 3. As in previous alternatives, cryptologic and physical security of subscriber terminals would be adequate.
- 4. Eliminating the need for an Agency retrofit program combined with the lower estimated production costs results in the lowest cost program.
- 5. Politically, this alternative promises to have the worse implications over the short term.
  - a. <u>Internal</u> This alternative can reasonably be expected to significantly increase criticism of OC since it will further delay expansion of secure voice service and create intercommunication problems with other government elements who did not have a capability before the STU-I. Arguments regarding the wisdom of awaiting the STU-II to save dollars will be accepted in few places outside the "Budget Chain."
  - b. <u>Community</u> There will be pressure and criticism from some Agencies and Departments who commit to STU-I and find that they have

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only partially alleviated their problem because CIA failed to keep pace with them. The White House, FBI, and ERDA are several likely sources of criticism. NSA and DOD will be supportive of our decision to commit to STU-II's but antipathetic to our interim problems created by that decision.

- c. <u>Legislative</u> Congressional staffs will tend to view our decision as a maverick performance and continuation of "our NIH attitude." With the arrival of the STU-II, criticism will abate.
- 6. The cost of this procurement program would impact starting in FY-79. Total STU-II cost

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#### ALTERNATIVE IV - UNILATERAL SYSTEM

- 1. This alternative would require Agency development and production of a subscriber terminal capable of meeting the operational requirements of the customers, i.e., interoperable and compatible with other community terminals over the switched network. Although a unilateral system could be designed to meet a subset of the requirements, e.g., contractor links, unit costs would rise making this solution non-competitive with other alternatives.
- 2. The unilateral system would have to be compatible with the STU-I, convertible to STU-IA and capable of operating from KDC generated key. Thus, to make this approach attractive, total program cost would have to be dramatically lower than Alternative I. There is little possibility that a unilateral approach would result in schedule improvements.
- 3. The above comments combined with the following political predictions argue for this alternative being declared inviable at this time.
  - a. <u>Internal</u> So long as the system provided adequately addresses customer needs, this alternative will be favorably received. Financially, the system will need to be significantly less costly than competitive NSA hardware to justify the bureaucratic jeopardy of a unilateral, competitive development.
  - b. <u>Community</u> Most other government elements are interested only in system interoperability. So long as any unilateral system provides that feature, the sole source of criticism would be NSA. NSA can be expected to protect loudly both on the issue of charter responsibility and on the instinct of self-preservation.

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- c. <u>Legislative</u> Congressional staffs could be expected to review in-depth any unilateral system proposal. The only system that they could be expected to support is one that NSA also supports.
- 4. There is no way to provide reasonable estimates of program costs under this alternative. Best judgement is that costs would be at least equivalent to Alternative I.
- 5. Significant delay in the STU-II program should cause reconsideration of this alternative.

#### **UNTIUCATIAL**

TABLE 1
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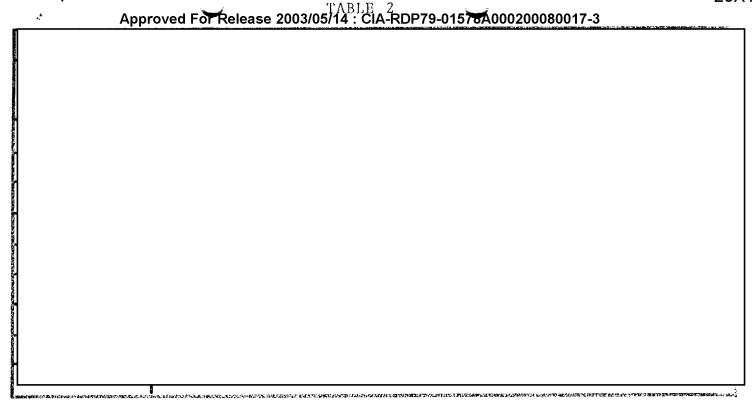
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#### Operational Requirements

1. Circuit switching allowing direct calling between users of the equivalent switching or tandem capability at Headquarters, capable of operation over unconditioned telephone lines.

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- 2. Cryptographic system which provides capabilities of netted key without network vulnerability associated with terminal compromise.
- 3. Capability for operation with central Key Distribution System.
- 4. BLACK and RED digital interfaces providing BLACK analog and digital, and RED data and voice capabilities desirable.



- NOTES: A. OD&E 15 units includes a new requirement which may be forthcoming. The documented OD&E requirement is 3 contractors.
  - B. Numbers in parantheeses indicate the number of units required for point-to-point non-netted key service if the KDC concept is not utilized and frequent interface key changes are operationally infeasible.
  - C. unit number includes projected expansion through

#### Operational Requirements

- 1. Cryptographic system which could be used at contractor facilities without the requirement for an equivalent number of terminals at Headquarters.
- 2. Cryptographic system which provides capabilities of netted key without network vulnerability associated with terminal compromise.
- 3. Capability for operation with a central Key Distribution System.
- 4. Desirable to provide BLACK analog and digital, and RED data and voice interface capabilities.
- 5. System which is capable of operating over DDD unconditioned telephone lines.

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